

dates now in the field would formally withdraw before the convention meets.

LEMP THINKS HUGHES WILL BE FINAL CHOICE

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
WASHINGTON, May 31.—Representative Bascom Lemp will leave tomorrow for Chicago to attend the Republican National Convention as a delegate at large from Virginia. The remainder of the State delegation will leave Sunday on a special train.

Representative Lemp stated today that he anticipated a lively fight for the Republican nomination, but that he thought Justice Hughes would be the final choice. Roosevelt's strength, he said, had been greatly overestimated, and he was sure the Colonel would not control enough votes to defeat Hughes.

"ATTEMPTED ASSAULT" OF ROOSEVELT A HOAX

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 31.—The police brand the so-called "attempted assassination" of Colonel Roosevelt by some one who threw a pocket-knife at him yesterday as a hoax, the work of news fakers, carefully rehearsed in advance with a knife introduced as a stage property to give it color, according to a story printed here today. Patrolmen in the guard around the visitor, the story says, were unaware of any attempted incident, until the man who turned the weapon over to the police stopped over the running board of the automobile in which the Colonel was riding and then handed a small pocket-knife to one of the officers. The blade was closed.

ON NEW OFFENSIVE AGAINST GERMANS

(Continued from First Page.)

have been successful in clearing the southern environs of Cumieres village of the French who were holding on there, the War Office announced today. Nearly 100 prisoners were taken. The capture on May 29 of a naval gun and eighteen machine guns during the fighting in Caurettes wood was also announced.

The text of the statement follows: "Western front: Enemy torpedo-boats that appeared off the coast were driven back by our artillery fire.

"Lively fighting is in progress between La Bassée Canal and Arras. German patrols near Neuve Chapelle and to the northeast of that place. Thirty-eight British, among whom was one machine gun, were captured.

"On the left bank of the Meuse the bushes and hedges south of the village of Cumieres were cleared of the enemy. Three officers and eighty-eight men were taken prisoner.

"During our attacks on May 29 we captured in Caurettes wood one naval gun, eighteen machine guns, a quantity of mine throwers and much other materiel.

"The artillery activity has been extremely spirited on both banks of the Meuse.

"Eastern and Balkan fronts: There have been no events of special importance."

AUSTRIANS FORCE PASSAGE ACROSS POSINA RIVER

BERLIN, May 31 (by wireless to Sayville).—Austro-Hungarian troops operating to the west of Arslero, in the Trentino district, have forced a passage across the Posina River, and have taken the heights on the southern bank, says an official statement issued at the Austro-Hungarian army headquarters, under date of May 26. The capture of the fortified Italian works at Puntate Ordine was also announced. The statement says:

"Russian front: Artillery duels especially on the Bessarabian front and in Volhynia were livelier.

"Italian front: Yesterday the Italian works at Puntate Ordine was conquered by us.

"To the westward of Arslero, our troops forced a passage across the Posina rivulet and took the heights on the southern bank.

"Four violent Italian attacks against our positions south of Bettale were repulsed.

"Balkan front: Calm prevailed."

VIOLENT BOMBARDMENT ON LEFT BANK OF MEUSE

PARIS, May 31.—The official communication to-night reads:

"On the left bank of the Meuse there was a violent bombardment with shells of large caliber in the region of Aycoourt and Hill 304.

"In the afternoon, in a spirited attack, our troops gained possession of a German work strongly organized on the slopes southwest of La Mort Homme. We captured 220 prisoners, including five officers and seven machine guns. A surprise attack in the same sector last night enabled us to capture twenty-five prisoners.

"On the right bank there was great activity by the two artillery forces between the Meuse and Fort Vaux, but no infantry action.

"Our batteries took under their fire and dispersed enemy concentrations north of the Bois-des-Fosses. The cannonading was intermittent on the rest of the front, more intense in the region east of Metzeral and Hartmannsweiler Kopf."

DEMAND FOR ARMY BILL

Government Printers Go to Work to Get Out 20,000 Additional Copies.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—Government printers went to work today to get out 20,000 additional copies of the Hay-Chamberlain army reorganization bill ordered by the House in response to the public demand. The measure is now before President Wilson for his approval.

The army appropriation bill, which includes provision for carrying the army reorganization bill into effect, will not be reported to the House until after the national political conventions.

Chairman Hay, of the Military Committee, said today. Details of the measure, which carries a total of more than \$15,000,000, already have been published.

VOTE ON BRANDEIS TO-DAY

Majority and Minority Reports Will Be Submitted to Senate by Judiciary Committee.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—Majority and minority members of the Senate Judiciary Committee to-day completed their reports for and against confirmation of the nomination of Louis D. Brandeis for the Supreme Court. They will be submitted to the Senate at an executive session to-morrow, when it will vote on the report of the majority recommending confirmation. The reports then will be made public.

Comptroller Must Not Retain Fine

Dist. Ct. Supreme Court Decision Is Victory for Riggs Bank.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—The District Supreme Court to-day held that Comptroller Williams may not retain a \$5,000 fine imposed upon the Riggs National Bank, and also held that the comptroller may not impose further penalties, as the bank alleged he had threatened to do.

The decision to-day disposes of the undecided points in the bank's celebrated civil suit against Secretary McAdoo and Comptroller Williams, in which it charged them with conspiracy to destroy it.

Comptroller Williams had imposed a fine of \$5,000, which the Treasury Department withheld from interest due the bank on government bonds. The bank alleged the comptroller threatened also to fine it at the rate of \$100 a day while certain of his orders were uncomplied with. The decision of the court to-day is a victory for the bank in that respect. All the bank's charges of personal malice and persecution by the Treasury officials were dismissed. Last week three of the bank's officers were acquitted of a perjury charge in connection with the civil suit decided to-day.

The case began a year ago, and Justice McCoy has had it under advisement since last July.

The right of a comptroller to assess penalties against banks which fail to comply with his lawful orders was upheld by the court. The \$5,000 was in the nature of a penalty, but not an assessment, but a withholding of interest due from the Treasury.

The comptroller was held to have power to require a bank to make special reports, disposing of the bank's contention that Mr. Williams had harassed it by calling for many such reports. Reports may be required giving all information necessary to show whether a bank is legitimately pursuing its business, the opinion says.

In disposing of the bank's charge that Mr. McAdoo furthered his alleged conspiracy against it by having the Secretary of War withdraw from it Panama Canal funds, the court says, was a matter purely in the latter's discretion.

FUNERAL OF JAMES J. HILL

All of St. Paul, in Common With the West, Ceases Business During Services.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
ST. PAUL, MINN., May 31.—On an evergreen knoll overlooking Pleasant Lake, ten miles north of St. Paul, on his North Oaks farm, James J. Hill was laid to rest this afternoon, amid a forest of giant oaks.

As the coffin was lowered into the grave, drizzling rain turned into a downpour, a driving wind swept through the forest and huge waves lashed up against the shore.

While the funeral services were being held at the Hill mansion, all St. Paul, in common with the West, ceased business affairs. Railroad offices and banks were closed throughout the afternoon.

Hundreds of automobiles followed the hearse on its lonely trip to the Hill farm. Among those present were many of the leading railroad men and financiers of the country.

Selections on a pipe organ from two of Mr. Hill's favorite pieces, "Lead, Kindly Light" and "Just As I Am," were followed by a short sermon by the Rev. Father T. J. Gibbons, vicar-general of the St. Paul diocese.

Among those who attended the funeral were Neale Holden, president of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy; W. P. Clough, chairman of the Northern Pacific; R. N. Ashton, president of the Chicago and Northwestern; Marvin Huggitt, chairman of the Chicago and Northwestern board, and Daniel Willard, president of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

As prearranged, there was a complete cessation of all business and traffic here from 2 P. M. until 2:05 P. M. All traffic on the Hill railroads was also stopped for the five-minute period. The Hill offices the world over were closed for the day.

POST-OFFICE FOR BRISTOL

House Committee Approves \$130,000 Appropriation for Building on Virginia Side.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
WASHINGTON, May 31.—Another chapter in the Bristol, Va.-Tenn. post-office fight came to-day when it became known that the House Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds has approved a \$130,000 post-office building to be erected on the Virginia side of the twin city. A public building bill which will be reported to the House by the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds will give the community of Bristol, Va.-Tenn. two post-office buildings, one on the Tennessee side and the other on the Virginia. The public buildings bill which the committee decided by a vote of 7 to 5 to report to the House will provide for about 350 buildings, costing between \$20,000,000 and \$25,000,000.

NEW SUPER-DREADNOUGHT ABOUT READY FOR COMMISSION

NORFOLK, VA., May 31.—The official announcement was received today that the new super-Dreadnought Pennsylvania would be commissioned at the Norfolk Navy yard on June 12, with Captain Wilson in command.

GERMANY WANTS PEACE; WILLING TO FIGHT FOR IT

Spirit Not Broken, and Food, for Time Being, Is Removed as Dictator.

MANY FALSE REPORTS HEARD

Belief in Them Is Serious Obstacle, Because False Hopes Are Raised, and Efforts May Be Delayed Until Illusions Are Dispelled.

BY A. BEACH.
An International News Service Correspondent, Who Has Just Returned From Berlin.

NEW YORK, May 31.—Germany is ready for peace. Germany is eager for peace.

If Germany could do to-day what the nation most wishes to do, the war would stop, guns would be stacked, swords would be sheathed and pens drawn.

Recent reports from London, Paris and Berlin indicate as much, and they should be believed.

But frequently these reports, or at least those emanating from London and Paris, either stop with the bare fact that Germany wishes peace, or add that the German spirit is broken, and that the wish is fathered by economic conditions which must soon force the people, through stomach cravings, to bend the knee in supplication. Such reports should not be believed, for the facts do not sustain them. Belief in such reports is a serious obstacle in the path of peace, because false hopes are raised, and any or all peace efforts may be delayed until the illusion is again dispelled by the spectacle of Germany intact and fighting.

Of extreme importance in this connection is the fact that there are 4,000,000 men in uniform in Germany who have not yet seen any front—which for a long time to come insures the country against a shortage of men.

As for food, the German is satisfied that he will eat his way through winter, with as much nourishment as he absorbed the past winter, which, for the time being at least, removes food as a peace dictator.

I left Berlin three weeks ago, after a stay in Germany of six months, during which time I visited every one of the principal fronts, spent time in the central alliance powers, spent time in the two principal fronts, and had more than ordinary facilities of observing what German officials are doing and what German people are thinking.

GERMAN EAGER ENOUGH FOR PEACE TO FIGHT FOR IT

In the first place, the German spirit is in no wise broken. The German is sufficiently eager for peace to fight for it. But he will not ask for it.

The German is fighting a war of self-defense. He is fighting a war of conquest. A year ago, when I was in Germany, the German did not believe this, nor does he believe it now.

The fact is important, because his enemies attribute motives of conquest to the German, and fight him accordingly. He is fighting for his empire, and he is fighting for his honor.

Whereas the German in the field and the German back home says, "All right, come ahead. But you must first drive us out of our territory and then whip us in our own."

Probably no single fact has done as much to keep this feeling alive in the German as the repeated declarations of Premier Asquith that the British sword will never be sheathed until Prussian militarism is destroyed and the smaller nations are secured against destruction by their bigger brothers.

This determination has likewise been stamped on the German mind and only stimulates his heart. For Prussian militarism is himself, and he scoffs at any British concern for the smaller nations as the rankest sort of hypocrisy.

Furthermore, the German has been told by his Chancellor that Germany is not fighting for more territory, and he believes it.

I heard Von Bethmann-Hollweg, speaking in the Reichstag, put all the vigor, and his big frame and his bass voice, into the assurance that Germany was fighting for nothing but national honor. The Chancellor has likewise expounded the same policy to me in private conversation, as have other German statesmen.

The fact is that the German believes he is fighting for the cause whatever other than their own safety.

And in this belief, and the fighting stamina which backs it is to be found the essence of the German peace program as it shapes itself at present in the German mind.

The reader may study these German peace ideas, balance them with the aims of the entente powers, and reckon for himself the prospects of an actual peace.

BELGIUM AND POLAND ARE FOREMOST PROBLEMS

Belgium and Poland are at once the problems foremost in the German mind that thinks of peace.

The German declares that he will not under any circumstances evacuate Belgium until he is given sufficient guarantee that Belgium is not to become a vassal state to England, or an active or passive ally of England.

He also declares that he will never give up Poland until it is made sure that Poland is absolutely independent or governed in some manner by Germany or Austria to insure its position as an effective buffer state between Germany and Russia.

As for Poland, the German is determined once and for all time to put a barrier between himself and Russia.

The reasoning behind this determination is not difficult to follow. The German declares Russia alone, of the powers, actively incited Serbia to stand out against the Austro-Hungarian demands and meantime mobilized on the Balkan frontier. Russia, he believes, is directly responsible for a war which was indirectly brought about by England's passive acquiescence in what Russia was doing. Also the German affirms he does not propose to longer serve himself as a buffer between England and Russia.

Of course, there are other peace problems besides Belgium and Poland, but about the rest the German knows he cannot have the last word. In the Balkans, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey are more directly affected than Germany, and they will not consent to sit quietly by and leave the Balkans to be bargained for by England and Germany.

In Germany at the present time one does not discern the faintest prospect of peace. But one does discern what is everywhere evident, and that is concentrated preparation for the continuation of the war.

President Unable to Visit Roanoke

WASHINGTON, May 31.—President Wilson, who thought several days ago he might attend the Virginia Democratic Convention at Roanoke on Friday, decided to-day that it would be impossible for him to go. He so informed Representative Glass, who extended the invitation.

Established precedent, will be Senators Martin and Swanson and Governor Stuart.

Governor Stuart and Mr. Pollard will leave for Roanoke this morning. Alexander Forward, secretary to the Governor, and a number of State officials will leave to-night for the convention.

VIRGINIANS LEAVE CAPITAL FOR ROANOKE CONVENTION

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
WASHINGTON, May 31.—There was a big exodus of Virginia Senators, Congressmen and political leaders who are temporarily domiciled in Washington on account of Congress being in session for Roanoke to-night, in order that they might be on hand early for the State Democratic Convention on Friday.

Senators Martin and Swanson and Representatives Flood and Carlin left Washington at 9 o'clock to-night.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY.

INFORMATION WANTED.
WILL the descendants of the following report promptly to Room 409, Jefferson Hotel. Reward for information:
John Perkins
Joseph Perkins
Thomas Perkins
Elizabeth R. Watts
Susanna Kirkland
Littlebury Burke
Gibbs King
John Smith
Ann Smith
Heath
Donner
Wright
Pelham
Brall

DEATHS.
BURNETT.—Died, at his residence, in Whitman, Mass., May 22, 1916, MR. JOHN BURNETT, aged eighty-nine years. Mr. Burnett was born in Castle Bar, County Mayo, Ireland, and came to this country when a young man. He was a highly respected citizen of Whitman, where he resided for forty years. Mr. Burnett was noted for his cheerful and witty disposition and for his high character and high mass on last Sunday by the officiating priest. The funeral was from the Church of the Holy Ghost, last Thursday morning with requiem mass. Mr. Burnett was survived by five sons as follows: John P., of this city; Edward, of Providence, R. I.; Thomas S., of Whitman, Mass.; and J. L. of Norfolk, Va., and Joseph P. Burnett, of Boston, Mass. Also three grandsons—John E. Burnett, of Richmond, Va.; Francis E. of Whitman, Mass.; Edward, of Providence, and two great-grandchildren.

QUINDY.—Died, at his late residence, 801 Third Avenue, Highland Park, on Wednesday, May 31, at 9:15 P. M., MRS. NANCY BENEDICT QUINDY, in the eighty-sixth year of her age.

Funeral services will be held on FRIDAY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock from Mizpah Presbyterian Church, Highland Park. Interment at Bel Air, Md.

Several witnesses who preceded Mrs. Nelms said that Innes had received approximately \$2,000 from Mrs. Dennis, with which the Atlanta woman expected him to purchase real estate.

Mrs. Nelms said her daughter had received many letters from Innes, the burden of which was love, love, love, and that he frequently spoke in them of "claiming her (Mrs. Dennis) as his wife." He postponed the date for the marriage from time to time during 1913 and the early part of 1914, the mother said, until he finally wrote her to meet him in San Antonio, in June, 1914, where they would be married, and go to India to live.

"What were they going to do in India," Mrs. Nelms was asked.

"Found some sort of a new religion," she replied. "But I got so sick of that in his letters that I read, and that Eloise read to me, that I tried to forget it."

Innes, Mrs. Nelms said, frequently mentioned his divorced wife, Mrs. Viola Sickles Innes, and said she was trying to "make trouble for him."

Mrs. Viola Sickles Innes testified briefly to-day. She asserted that Innes had been married before she married him, and that she lived with him about two years.

DEMOCRATIC HOSTS FLOCK TO ROANOKE

(Continued from First Page.)
Representative Hal D. Flood as one of the four delegates-at-large. The other three delegates-at-large, following es-

So the YDO. It is a sin to steal a pin. So runs the ancient tale. Most kleptomaniacs go in Upon a larger scale.

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going direct to Roanoke. Representative Glass left this afternoon for Lynchburg, his home, and will go there to Roanoke. Representative Montague and Watson, Hay and Sanders probably will leave to-morrow. They can arrange to be absent from House, which will vote on the appropriations bill on the day the ginia convention is held.

Representative Glass had no announcement to make regarding theatorial race before leaving the day. He received a number of telegrams urging him to make the race. Impression prevails in Washington Mr. Glass will not find his way to oppose Senator Swanson. Attorney General Pollard was discussed today as a possibility in the event Harry George Tucker and Mr. Glass decide to enter the contest.

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